

BERLIN REPLY EXPECTED TO BE GIVEN WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY

President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and Col. E. M. House Hold Long Conference at White House.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS APPREHENSIVE OF RESULT

Unless Answer Is Received Before End of Week Diplomatic Relations Will Be Severed by United States.

Washington, May 3.—President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and Col. E. M. House held a long conference to-night at the White House. It is understood that the submarine situation was discussed but that Secretary Lansing said later that he had received no word from Berlin regarding the character of the German note, which press dispatches said probably will be handed to Ambassador Gerard tomorrow.

Must Be Cleared Quickly.

The president and his advisers are keeping their minds open while they wait for the German note. The delay very evidently has created a bad impression, however, and it was stated authoritatively today that the issue would have to be cleared up this week if diplomatic relations with Germany were to continue.

The president is known to be extremely determined to adhere strictly to the position assumed by the United States in its demand that Germany immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare.

Must Be No Evasion.

No proposal of any kind will be accepted by the American government, it is said, unless it includes a declaration of intention to stop sinking peaceful ships. In this connection press dispatches to the effect that new orders to submarine commanders would be told of in the German note were read with interest by officials, but comment was withheld pending the disclosure of the nature of the instructions.

Colonel House, who discussed the submarine issue with German officials while abroad for the president, several months ago, arrived here this morning. His coming to Washington was considered significant because he has taken an active part in the German negotiations to date.

SAYS GERMANY PUT IT UP TO AMERICA

Berlin, May 3 (by Wireless to The Associated Press to Sayville).—The German reply to the American note on submarine warfare may be expected momentarily. It now appears, however, that Thursday may be the day on which it will be handed to the American embassy.

Following the submission of the German reply, the center of gravity in the situation, it is considered here, will rest in Washington, where it must be decided whether the proposal which Germany makes meets the conditions of the last paragraph of the American note.

NEGRO DESERTER SAID TO HAVE JOINED YAQUIS

Washington, May 3.—A consular dispatch today told a story of how a Jamaican negro named Magoon, said to be a deserter from the United States army, had joined a lawless band of Yaqui Indians in northern Mexico, and acquired considerable influence over them. According to the report, Magoon has been trying to persuade the Yaquis to raid Douglas, Ariz., but had been unable to convince them that such an expedition could be successful. The dispatch was turned over to the war department and forwarded to General Funston so that precautions might be taken.

Road Demolished by Cloudburst

Santa Fe, May 3.—A cloudburst last night partially wrecked the Albuquerque-Santa Fe highway near Domingo station. The water fell in torrents for half an hour and swept everything before it.

The Day in Congress

SENATE

Foreign relations committee deferred action indefinitely on resolutions pertaining to international affairs.

Senator Tillman made public Rear Admiral Fiske's letter to the senate taking issue with Secretary Daniels.

Judiciary committee again deferred action on Brandeis supreme court nomination.

Debate resumed on rural credits bill.

HOUSE

Flood control bill for protection and improvement of the Mississippi and Sacramento rivers, involving \$51,000,000 federal aid, called up.

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, May 3.—New Mexico: Thursday fair and warmer; Friday fair.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.
Maximum temperature, 67 degrees; minimum, 34 degrees; range, 33 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 58 degrees; southwest wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS

Yesterday
\$69,800.15.

EXPORT TRADE BREAKS ALL WORLD'S RECORDS

Washington, May 3.—All world's export records were broken by the United States during March and it was predicted by department of commerce officials today that at the end of the fiscal year this country would have a trade balance of \$2,000,000,000 in its favor. Statistics announced today show March exports valued at \$416,000,000, which is double the March average for the last five years. For the nine months ending with March, exports were \$2,695,000,000, exceeding the same period last year by more than \$1,000,000,000. March imports were \$214,000,000 and for the nine months, \$1,505,000,000.

SPAIN IS READY TO BACK UNITED STATES

Washington, May 3 (5:01 p. m.).—The Spanish government, says a dispatch to the Temps from Madrid, is disposed to support the policy of the United States regarding submarine warfare, and if America asks neutral powers in return to safeguard their rights, Spain is willing to subscribe to a general understanding with a view of preventing Germany from continuing the form of submarine warfare she heretofore has followed.

Road Unable to Meet Interest

Denver, May 3.—Bondholders of the Denver and Salt Lake railroad have received notice that the company is unable to meet the interest coupon due May 1. A letter explaining the default and urging co-operation in the objects of the company, accompanied the notice. The railroad showed a net gain of \$151,0 in operating revenue for the twelve months ending December 31, 1915, according to the officers of the company.

Rate Made for Convention

Santa Fe, May 3.—The state corporation commission today announced a one and a third rate for the democratic state convention at Albuquerque, and also reduced rates to the national conventions at St. Louis and Chicago.

DANIELS SENDS REPLY TO HOUSE MEMBER QUERY

Washington Has No Knowledge as to How Many War Vessels Have Been Built by Belligerent Nations.

Washington, May 3.—Secretary Daniels today transmitted to Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, ranking republican member of the house naval committee, a report of the general board of the navy, showing that because of lack of information regarding additions to European navies since the war began, it is impossible to state what building and personnel program would be necessary to re-establish the United States in second place among the world's sea powers.

The board included in its report a survey of the fleets of the principal powers as they stood on July 1, 1914, most of the information of which was given by Rear Admiral Benson in his testimony before the naval committee.

The report says there is no authentic data available as to the number or types of ships that have been added to belligerent navies since the outbreak of the war, although it is certain that all these nations have been building to the extent of their capacity. As to personnel, the report says the only positive information is that Great Britain voted an increase of 150,000 men in the active personnel of her fleets.

Representative Butler had specified that the program which he outlined was one that would put the navy in second place in three years. The report says that according to now is information the building simultaneously within six months five dreadnaughts, five battle cruisers, nine submarines, twenty-two destroyers and an unlimited number of submarines.

The reports point out that the available supply of skilled labor, now undetermined, would control in large manner any plan to speed up the building program.

Mr. Butler had asked for a statement also as to when the American navy dropped from second place.

"The United States lost second position," the report says, "because it did not build ships and provide personnel to meet the well known second program of the nation now second in naval strength," and refers to the German laws of 1898 and 1900.

GERMAN ATTACKS IN THE ARGONNE REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

Assault, Preceded by Bombardment With Poison Gas Shells, Gains Footing in Trenches.

FRENCH REPEL ENEMY ALMOST IMMEDIATELY

Artillery Fire Is Intense on Both Sides in Vicinity of Dead Man's Hill; No Infantry Action There.

Paris, May 3 (12:20 p. m.).—A German attack in the Argonne near Hazeux was repulsed with serious losses for the assailants, the war office announced this afternoon.

In the Verdun region last night there was heavy fighting with artillery.

The text of the statement follows:

"In the Argonne, after a spirited bombardment with shells which released irritating gases, the enemy undertook yesterday evening a small attack in which three companies took part upon our trenches between Hazeux and Four de Paris. The Germans were successful in gaining a footing for a few moments in our advanced positions, but they were not able to maintain their success and had to retire. They sustained heavy losses by our fire."

"In the region of Verdun there has been fairly intense activity on the part of the opposing artillery forces in the sectors of Dead Man's hill and Douaumont. One of our long range pieces bombarded the railroad station at Sebastopol, east of Vigneulles. Flames were observed at the station."

"In the Lorraine there has been an encounter between patrols near Moncel."

"The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front."

GERMANS RETURN FROM THE FRENCH TRENCHES

Berlin, May 3 (by Wireless to Sayville).—The following announcement was issued today by German army headquarters:

"In the Four de Paris sector our patrols reached the second French line and returned after capturing several prisoners."

"The situation remains unchanged in the Meuse (Verdun) sector. First Lieutenant von Althaus shot down his sixteenth enemy aeroplane above the Callette wood. Another French aeroplane was brought down south of Thiaumont. Anti-aircraft guns brought down two more aeroplanes south of Talou ridge and a fifth plane was destroyed by machine gun fire near Hardamont."

GERMANS CONCENTRATE HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE

Berlin, May 3 (by Wireless to Tuckerton).—A German correspondent on the Verdun front is quoted by the Overseas News agency today as declaring that the French during the past few days have been making violent attacks on the German lines before the fortresses and suffering heavy losses in their attempts to recapture observation posts which the Germans had taken.

The Germans, the correspondent points out, control a large area behind their lines available for the disposition of the reserves and the bringing up of supplies, while the French are forced to concentrate in dense masses in the sectors of a fan, the rims of which are formed by the lines which the Germans are attacking. Thus every road and every camping place, in fact every foot of land, is under the German fire, while the French are seeking out spots where it is large areas where the German troops are located. On the other hand, the correspondent declares, each German shot finds its mark, and the German heavy artillery causes havoc.

BARBER CUTS THROAT OF CUSTOMER IN CHAIR

Kansas City, May 3.—Herman Pitts, a tailor, was cut to death in a barber chair here this afternoon and the police are looking for Charles Messer, a barber.

Pitts was getting a haircut when John Pritchett, a friend, came into the shop.

"I'm in a hurry, guess I won't wait," said Pritchett when he saw the barber was busy.

"Better sit down, you're next," said Messer.

"No, I think I had better come back," said Pritchett. He started for the door.

"Oh, sit down," shouted Messer, pushing Pritchett into a chair.

When Messer returned to his haircutting, Pitts called him to task for handling Pritchett roughly. An argument followed. According to witnesses the barber suddenly reached for a razor and slashed Pitts across the throat, the instrument severing the jugular vein.

IRISH REVOLT LEADERS SHOT AFTER TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL

Patrick H. Pearce, Provisional President, Among Four Executed; Three Others Must Serve Terms.

SYMPATHIZERS IN U. S. DENOUNCE ENGLAND

Editor of "Irish World" Says Men Taken Should Have Been Treated as Prisoners of War, Not as Rebels.

EXECUTIONS RESENTED BY IRISH-AMERICANS

New York, May 3.—The news that four of the Irish leaders of the rebellion had been executed caused a sensation in Irish circles here today.

Robert E. Ford, editor of the Irish World, said:

"The shooting of Pearce and his associates will serve only to make the war between Ireland and England more bitter. The Irish revolution is being conducted according to the rules of civilized warfare. Pearce was a prisoner of war and should have been treated as such. To shoot him down was a piece of base brutality and will do but to cause reprisals by the people of Ireland. Pearce, like Washington, represented a people throwing off the yoke of England. Washington would have been shot down like Pearce had he fallen into the hands of the English."

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, president of the American Truth society, said that the men who signed the declaration of the republic knew they were signing their death warrants. "At the end of the European war," he said, "when the conscience of mankind comes to an awakening, the world will remember Ireland because the blood of these men and the sacrifice of their gallant associates will cry out."

Mr. O'Leary said he had conferred with a number of Irish leaders here by telephone and that they united in "denouncing the method and haste of the execution."

Meetings and exercises of a memorial character will be held by Irish sympathizers in the city and throughout the country, Mr. O'Leary said.

Moore Appointed Notary

Santa Fe, May 3.—Governor McDonald today appointed John M. Moore, Jr., of Albuquerque, a notary public.

NATIONAL GUARD PROVISION NOW FULLY ASSURED

Conferees Decide Militia Reserve Shall Be Approximately 400,000, Instead of 250,000.

Washington, May 3.—Reorganization of the national guard as proposed by the house whereby there would be created a militia reserve of approximately 400,000 men, was tentatively agreed upon today by the conferees of the army bill. The senate's provisions for the national guard were along the same line as those in the house bill, but would provide for only 250,000 men.

Some of the senate amendments to the original senate bill respecting the militia, may be accepted tomorrow, including the Wadsworth amendment which would require enlisted officers and men to take an oath to the United States as well as to the state.

The conferees became deadlocked temporarily when they reached the federal volunteer army reserve of the matter was passed over without action. This proposed force of 250,000 men, which was twice saved in the senate by a close vote after it had been bitterly opposed by champions of the national guard, probably will not be agreed upon by the conferees. It was asserted tonight that the senate conferees would not yield on the point and prediction was made that the committee would have to report a disagreement on that feature and seek further instructions from the senate and house.

To Aid Normal Students

East Las Vegas, N. M., May 3.—The Alumni association of the New Mexico Normal university has begun raising a fund to be used in aiding future students of the school. The money will be loaned to students who cannot pay their way. These persons are expected to repay the money after they have completed school. The alumni will have charge of the commencement edition of the Trigonon News, the school paper.

Conditional Pardon Granted

Santa Fe, May 3.—A conditional pardon was today granted by Governor McDonald to Walter Simpson, serving one and one-half to two years for larceny, from Quay county. Simpson is to report each month for a year to the superintendent of the penitentiary.

Excuses His Error

He wished to say to his critics that

Lorimer Found Not Guilty by Jury's Verdict

Chicago, May 4.—The jury in the William Lorimer case returned a verdict of not guilty at 12:30 this morning.

The jury in its verdict held that Lorimer had no part in any violation of the banking laws in connection with the career of the LaSalle street bank, or of the criminal laws in the bank's failure and that he had no knowledge of such violations.

the error which he acknowledged and which had been of great and terrible consequences, had not proceeded from any lack of thought, consideration or anxiety. From the outbreak of the war he took it to be only his duty to maintain unbroken and unimpaired, if possible, the position of Ireland as a whole to the common foe, in that hope and aim he had been gallantly assisted by Mr. Redmond. He thought of nothing else, wished for nothing else. It had been said in the house, continued the former secretary, that Ireland was to be the bright spot in the empire in the hour of the country's dire necessity. He hoped it might even yet still be said to be so.

He was well aware of the difficulties of the situation and knew Ireland well enough to know that there was much which could give cause for great anxiety. He knew the difficulties were great and the ice thin. But he considered it to be his duty to run great risks in order to maintain in Ireland herself and in the face of Europe a picture of unbroken unanimity within the boundaries of her soil.

Mr. Birrell said that when he viewed the smoking ruins of Dublin and the ruins of his ambitions, there was one sad hope in his heart, that this was no Irish rebellion and that new bonds of union might be forged. He hoped that some measure of good might come out of this great evil.

Asquith Sympathetic.

The prime minister, in making note of Mr. Birrell's statement, said that without prejudicing the decision which might ultimately be taken, he was sure the house had heard Mr. Birrell not without emotion and sympathy and he assured Mr. Birrell that he possessed in a peculiar degree the affection of all his colleagues.

Mr. Redmonds said that the whole business in Ireland had been to him a misery and a heart-break. He paid warm tribute to Mr. Birrell. He felt that he himself had incurred some of the blame which Mr. Birrell had laid at his own door.

OBREGON SAYS ATMOSPHERE NOW IS COMPLETELY CLEARED BY CONFERENCE

El Paso, Tex., May 3.—General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican minister of war, tonight issued a statement to the Associated Press, in which he said:

"As a result of the conference yesterday with General Scott, the atmosphere seems now completely cleared up. There is a much better feeling between Americans and Mexicans and all tension seems vanished."

"An agreement has not been reached but everything is progressing favorably, and I have the highest hopes that matters will reach a successful culmination."

It was reported on good authority tonight that General Obregon had received assurances from Queretaro that the terms of the tentative agreement would be acceptable to General Carranza.

A high Carranza official, who is very close to General Obregon, said:

"The Mexican military element, who have been in a state of tension ever since they started for the border, are now completely tranquil. Since the news of a dignified settlement of the issues at stake between the United States and Mexico began to leak out today, a very marked change has been apparent. Although the protocol has not yet been ratified by the respective governments, we have every hope that the danger of a rupture has passed."

General Trevino, commander of the military division of the north-east, announced tonight that he had pardoned a colonel, major and other Villista prisoners recently captured at Pared.

This action was taken in an attempt to induce other bandits to surrender.

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Obregon to Use Fully 25,000 Men for Purpose of Exterminating All Rebel Bands in Chihuahua and Durango, While United States Cavalry Will Patrol Northern Part of Southern Republic; Withdrawal Contingent Upon Vigor Shown by De Facto Government in Restoring Order; Railroads Are Not to Be Used and Conflicts With Native Population Are to Be Avoided; Concentration to Be First at Namiquipa and Later at Colonia Dublan; General Scott Finishes Report and Then Goes to Much-needed Sleep.

El Paso, May 3.—Mexican military men believe that the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico will take place in about two months, it was learned here tonight. American officers will make no comment on the subject.

The Mexicans say that in view of the dispositions to be made by General Alvaro Obregon, in keeping with the tentative agreement made with General Scott, the hunting down of the bandit groups in Chihuahua and Durango can scarcely take more than that period of time.

On assurance from General Carranza that the bandits are dispersed, the northward movement of American troops will attain full speed and it will not be long until the last trouper crosses over the international boundary line.

Movement Northward.

In the meantime, it was pointed out, there will be constant movements northward of American detachments, so that when the final order for withdrawal comes there will be only a part of the present expeditionary force left on Mexican soil.

Answers to the long dispatches sent today to Washington by General Scott, and to Queretaro by General Obregon, were not expected to be received here before tomorrow. In case the terms settled upon by General Scott and General Obregon are approved by President Wilson and General Carranza, the present negotiations will practically be concluded, although the formality of another conference will be gone through with either tomorrow night or Saturday.

It is probable that no American troop movements will begin until the formal signing of an agreement by the two governments, or at least until General Carranza has signified his acceptance of stipulated conditions direct to the Washington government.

Co-operative Campaign.

After that, however, the Mexican and American troops are expected to begin at once a co-operative campaign that will effectively stamp out the various bandit groups.

It is generally understood here that the first step to be taken will be a gradual retirement northward of the American forces while the Carranza troops plunge into the campaign against the Villistas.

Columbia news in the neighborhood of San Antonio will fall back first to Guerrero, where they will remain a while. Later the Guerrero detachments will proceed to Namiquipa. From here detachments will be gradually detached and transferred to Colonia Dublan until finally the whole force occupies a restricted zone along the border.

It is regarded as altogether probable that a certain percentage of the American troops, the latter, some time before the word comes that the Carranza government has accomplished its mission.

To Police the North.

While the Carranza forces are

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